

Whereas the armistice agreements between Israel and Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, and Transjordan in 1949 made no mention of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181, and the United Nations Security Council made no reference to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 in its Resolution 73 of August 11, 1949, which endorsed the armistice;

Whereas in 1967 and 1973 the United Nations adopted Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, respectively, which call for the withdrawal of Israel from territory occupied in 1967 and 1973 in exchange for the creation of secure and recognized boundaries for Israel and for political recognition of Israel's sovereignty;

Whereas Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 have served as the framework for all negotiations between Israel, Palestinian representatives, and Arab states for 30 years, including the 1991 Madrid Peace Conference and the ongoing Oslo peace process, and serve as the agreed basis for impending Final Status Negotiations;

Whereas senior Palestinian officials have recently resurrected United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 through official statements and a March 25, 1999, letter from the Palestine Liberation Organization Permanent Observer to the United Nations Secretary-General contending that the State of Israel must withdraw to the borders outlined in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181, and accept Jerusalem as a "corpus separatum" to be placed under United Nations control as outlined in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181; and

Whereas in its April 27, 1999, resolution, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights asserted that Israeli-Palestinian peace negotiations be based on United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress—

(1) condemns Palestinian efforts to circumvent United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, as well as violate the Oslo peace process, by attempting to revive United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181, thereby placing the entire Israeli-Palestinian peace process at risk;

(2) condemns the United Nations Commission on Human Rights for voting to formally endorse United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 as the basis for the future of Palestinian self-determination;

(3) reiterates that any just and final peace agreement regarding the final status of the territory controlled by the Palestinians can only be determined through direct negotiations and agreement between the State of Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization;

(4) reiterates its continued unequivocal support for the security and well-being of the State of Israel, and of the Oslo peace process based on United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338; and

(5) calls for the President of the United States to declare that—

(A) it is the policy of the United States that United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 of 1947 is null and void;

(B) all negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians must be based on United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338; and

(C) the United States regards any attempt by the Palestinians, the United Nations, or any entity to resurrect United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 as a basis for negotiations, or for any international decision, as an attempt to sabotage the prospects for a successful peace agreement in the Middle East.

SENATE RESOLUTION 109—RELATING TO THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL ISLAMIC FRONT GOVERNMENT IN SUDAN

Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself, Mr. FRIST, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. MACK, and Mr. LIEBERMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 109

Whereas according to the United States Committee for Refugees (USCR), approximately 1,900,000 people have died in Sudan over the past decade due to war and war-related causes and famine, and millions more people in Sudan have been displaced from their homes and separated from their families, making this the deadliest war in the last decade in terms of mortality rates;

Whereas the war policy of the National Islamic Front government in southern Sudan and the Nuba Mountains has brought untold suffering on innocent civilians and threatens the very survival of a whole generation of southern Sudanese;

Whereas the people of the Nuba Mountains are at particular risk from this policy because they have been the specific target of a deliberate prohibition on international food aid, which has helped induce a man-made famine, and have been subject to the routine bombing of their civilian centers, including religious facilities, schools, and hospitals;

Whereas the National Islamic Front government is deliberately and systematically committing crimes against humanity in southern Sudan and the Nuba Mountains;

Whereas the National Islamic Front government has systematically and repeatedly obstructed the peace efforts of the Inter-governmental Authority for Development (IGAD) in Sudan over the past several years;

Whereas the Declaration of Principles put forth by Inter-governmental Authority for Development mediators provides the most fruitful negotiating framework for resolving problems in Sudan and bringing lasting peace to Sudan;

Whereas humanitarian conditions in southern Sudan, especially in Bahr al-Ghazal, deteriorated in 1998 largely because of the decision of the National Islamic Front government to ban United Nations relief flights in those areas from February through April 1998;

Whereas the National Islamic Front government continues to deny access by United Nations relief flights to certain locations in Sudan, including a blanket prohibition on flights to the Nuba Mountains, resulting in deterioration of humanitarian conditions;

Whereas approximately 2,600,000 Sudanese were at risk of starvation in Sudan in late 1998, and the World Food Program currently estimates that 4,000,000 people are in need of emergency assistance in that area;

Whereas the relief effort in Sudan coordinated by the United Nations, Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS), failed to respond in a timely fashion to the humanitarian crisis in Sudan at the height of that crisis in 1998 and has allowed the National Islamic Front government to manipulate and obstruct relief efforts in Sudan;

Whereas relief efforts in Sudan are further complicated by repeated airborne attacks by the National Islamic Front government on feeding centers, clinics, and other civilian targets in certain areas of Sudan;

Whereas such relief efforts are further complicated by the looting and killing of innocent civilians by militias sponsored by the National Islamic Front government;

Whereas these militias have carried out violent raids in Aweil East and West, Twic,

and Gogrial counties in the Bahr al-Ghazal/Lakes Region, killing and displacing thousands of civilians, which reflects a deliberate ethic cleansing policy in these counties and in the Nuba Mountains;

Whereas the National Islamic Front government has perpetrated a prolonged campaign of human rights abuses and discrimination throughout Sudan;

Whereas the militias associated with the National Islamic Front government have engaged in the enslavement of innocent civilians, including children, women, and elderly;

Whereas slave raids are commonly undertaken by the militias of the Popular Defense Force of the National Islamic Front as part of a self-declared jihad, or holy war, against the predominately Christian and traditional believers of southern Sudan;

Whereas the Department of State in its report on Human Rights Practices for 1997 affirmed with respect to Sudan that "reports and information from a variety of sources after February 1994 indicate that the number of cases of slavery, servitude, slave trade, and forced labor have increased alarmingly";

Whereas the Department of State in its report on Human Rights Practices for 1998 states with respect to Sudan that "[c]redible reports persist of practices such as the sale and purchase of children, some in alleged slave markets";

Whereas the enslavement of people is considered a crime against humanity under international law;

Whereas it is estimated that tens of thousands of Sudanese have been enslaved by militias sponsored by the National Islamic Front government;

Whereas the former United Nations Special Rapporteur for Sudan, Gaspar Biro, and the present Special Rapporteur, Leonardo Franco, have reported on a number of occasions the routine practice of slavery in Sudan and the complicity of the National Islamic Front government in that practice;

Whereas the National Islamic Front government abuses and tortures political opponents and innocent civilians in northern Sudan, and many people in northern Sudan have been killed by that government over the years;

Whereas the vast majority of Muslims in Sudan do not prescribe to policies of National Islamic Front extremists, including the politicized practice of Islam, and moderate Muslims in Sudan have been specifically targeted by the National Islamic Front government;

Whereas the National Islamic Front government is considered by much of the world community as a rogue state because of its support for international terrorism and its campaign of terrorism against its own people;

Whereas according to the Department of State's Patterns of Global Terrorism Report, "Sudan's support to terrorist organizations has included paramilitary training, indoctrination, money, travel documentation, safe passage, and refuge in Sudan";

Whereas the National Islamic Front government has been implicated in the assassination attempt of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Ethiopia in 1995 and the World Trade Center bombing in New York City in 1993;

Whereas the National Islamic Front government has permitted Sudan to be used by well known terrorist organizations as a refuge and training center;

Whereas Osama bin-Laden, the Saudi-born financier of extremist groups and mastermind of the bombings of the United States embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, used Sudan as a base of operations for several years and continues to maintain economic interests there;

Whereas on August 20, 1998, United States naval forces struck a suspected chemical weapons facility in Khartoum, the capital of Sudan, in retaliation for those bombings;

Whereas relations between the United States and Sudan continue to deteriorate because of human rights violations, the war policy of the National Islamic Front government in southern Sudan, and that government's support for international terrorism;

Whereas in 1993 the United States Government placed Sudan on the list of seven states in the world that sponsor terrorism and imposed comprehensive sanctions on the National Islamic Front government in November 1997; and

Whereas the struggle by the people of Sudan, and opposition forces to the National Islamic Front government, is a just struggle for freedom and democracy against that government: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) strongly condemns the National Islamic Front government in Sudan for its support for terrorism and its continued human rights violations;

(2) strongly deplores the slave raids in southern Sudan and calls on the National Islamic Front government to end immediately the practice of slavery in Sudan;

(3) calls on the United Nations Security Council—

(A) to condemn such slave raids and bring to justice those responsible for the crimes against humanity which such slave raids entail;

(B) to implement the existing air embargo, and impose an arms embargo, on the National Islamic Front government;

(C) to swiftly implement reforms of Operation Lifeline Sudan in order to enhance the independence of that operation from the National Islamic Front government; and

(D) to determine whether or not the war policy of the National Islamic Front government in southern Sudan and the Nuba Mountains constitutes genocide; and

(E) to implement the recommendations of the United Nations Special Rapporteur for Sudan, Leonardo Franco, who has called for the posting of human rights monitors throughout Sudan; and

(4) calls on the President to take leadership on policies—

(A) to increase support for relief organizations working outside the umbrella of Operation Lifeline Sudan, including, in particular, the dedication of programs to and an increase in resources of organizations serving the Nuba Mountains;

(B) to instruct the Agency for International Development (AID) and other appropriate agencies to—

(i) provide additional support to and coordinate activities with nongovernmental organizations involved in relief work in Sudan that work outside the umbrella of organizations supported by Operation Lifeline Sudan, including the Nuba Mountains; and

(ii) enhance the independence of Operation Lifeline Sudan from the National Islamic Front government, including by removing that government's power of automatic veto over its operation;

(C) to double the funds that are made available through the so-called STAR Program for the promotion of the rule of law to advance democracy, civil administration, and the judiciary, and the enhancement of infrastructure, in areas in Sudan that are controlled by the opposition to the National Islamic Front government;

(D) to instruct the Agency for International Development to provide humanitarian assistance, including food, directly to indigenous service groups in southern Sudan and the Nuba Mountains;

(E) to intensify and expand United States diplomatic and economic pressure on the National Islamic Front government in conjunction with and urging other countries to impose sanctions regimes on that government that are similar to sanction regime imposed on that government by the United States;

(F) to continue to enhance the peace process in Sudan supported by the Inter-governmental Authority for Development; and

(G) to report to Congress not later than three months after the adoption of this resolution regarding the efforts or plans of the President to promote the end of slavery in Sudan.

SENATE RESOLUTION 100—DESIGNATING JUNE 5, 1999, AS NATIONAL RACE FOR THE CURE DAY

Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. LOTT, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. MACK, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BURNS, Mr. CAMPBELL, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. ENZI, Mr. GORTON, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HELMS, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. LINCOLN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. REID, Mr. ROBB, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ROTH, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. BIDEN, and Mr. EDWARDS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 110

Whereas breast cancer is the leading cause of death for women between the ages of 35 and 54;

Whereas every 3 minutes a woman will be diagnosed with breast cancer and every 12 minutes a woman will die of breast cancer;

Whereas the Komen National Race for the Cure is celebrating its 10th Anniversary during 1999;

Whereas the Komen National Race for the Cure Series, an event of the Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation, is the largest series of 5 kilometer races in the world;

Whereas there will be 98 Komen National Race for the Cure events throughout the United States during 1999; and

Whereas the Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation and the Komen National Race for the Cure Series have raised an estimated \$136,000,000 to further the mission of eradicating breast cancer as a life-threatening disease by advancing research, education, screening, and treatment:

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. COMMEMORATION AND DESIGNATION.

The Senate—

(1) commemorates the 10th Anniversary of the National Race for the Cure;

(2) designates June 5, 1999, as "National Race for the Cure Day"; and

(3) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate programs and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 111—DESIGNATING JUNE 6, 1999, AS "NATIONAL CHILD'S DAY"

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. BURNS, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BOND, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. SPECTER, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MACK, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. LANDRIEU, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ROBB, Mr. ENZI, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. GORTON, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. DORGAN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. KERRY, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. REID, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. BYRD, Mr. INOUE, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. HATCH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 111

Whereas June 6, 1999, the first Sunday in the month, falls between Mother's Day and Father's Day;

Whereas each child is unique, a blessing, and holds a distinct place in the family unit;

Whereas the people of the United States should celebrate children as the most valuable asset of the United States;

Whereas the children represent the future, hope, and inspiration of the United States;

Whereas the children of the United States should be allowed to feel that their ideas and dreams will be respected because adults in the United States take time to listen;

Whereas many children of the United States face crises of grave proportions, especially as they enter adolescent years;

Whereas it is important for parents to spend time listening to their children on a daily basis;

Whereas modern societal and economic demands often pull the family apart;

Whereas, whenever practicable, it is important for both parents to be involved in their child's life;

Whereas encouragement should be given to families to set aside a special time for all family members to engage together in family activities;

Whereas adults in the United States should have an opportunity to reminisce on their youth to recapture some of the fresh insight, innocence, and dreams that they may have lost through the years;

Whereas the designation of a day to commemorate the children of the United States will provide an opportunity to emphasize to children the importance of developing an ability to make the choices necessary to distance themselves from impropriety and to contribute to their communities;

Whereas the people of the United States should emphasize to children the importance of family life, education, and spiritual qualities;

Whereas because children are the responsibility of all people of the United States, everyone should celebrate children, whose questions, laughter, and dreams are important to the existence of the United States; and

Whereas the designation of a day to commemorate the children will emphasize to the people of the United States the importance of the role of the child within the family and society: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—